

GAAS, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Viability and causes of failure of young conifer growth in  
cutovers. Trudy VSNIPILesdrov no.11:68-75 '64.  
(MIRA 18:11)

DOROFYEVA, T.V.; GAAS, G.Ya.

Some data on fracturing in Cretaceous sediments of the Argun-Sunaha  
interfluvium (Northern Caucasus). Trudy VNIGRI no.193:96-101 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Caucasus, Northern—Oil sands)

GAAS, G.Ya.

Relation of tectonic fracture to relief. Trudy VNIGRI no.228:  
269-274 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

*GAAZ, O. G.*

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodder.

M.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15703

Author : O.G. Gaaz

Inst :

Title : Corn Variety Testing in the North of Belorussia.  
(Sortoispytaniye kukuruzy na severe Belorossii).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kukuruza v BSSR. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 106-113.

Abstract : At the Belorussian Experimental Station for Animal Husbandry (in Drisskiy Rayon of Vitebskaya Oblast') in 1954-1955 a large number of corn varieties obtained from diverse rayons of the USSR were tested. In 1954 there were 8 varieties in the test, in 1955 there were 37 varieties. The 1955 corn variety testing showed that for the northern portion of the Belorussian SSR the most suitable varieties for green forage and ensilage will be in part those late ripening varieties which yield the largest quantity of feed units in the green

Card 1/2

AYDONIN, V.N.; BOREYKO, Ye.B.; GAAZ, A.Ya.

Orpiment and realgar in the limestones of the Kemenka Valley.  
Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.70:329-324 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GLIZ, G.S., Cond Agr Sci --(disc) "Comparative evaluation of the  
productivity of silage crops in Northern Belarussia." 1959.

12 pp. (All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Agr. Film V.I. Vilyukhin),  
150 copies (15,31-59, 115)

27

GAJZE-RAPOPORT, Modest Georgiyevich; TSETLIN, M.L., red.; BIRYUKOV,  
B.V., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Automatons and living organisms; operating models that behave  
like living organisms] Avtomaty i zhivye organizmy; modeliro-  
vanie povedeniia zhivyykh organizmov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-  
matem.lit-ry, 1961. 224 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Automata)

(Physiology)

GAAZE-RAPOPORT, M.G. (Moskva); SMUGLYY, S.I. (Moskva)

All-Union symposium on the automatic recognition of images.  
Priroda 54 no.8:114-116 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)



GAIZE-RAPOPORT, M.G., otv. red.; YAKOBI, V.E., otv. red.;  
BERG, A.I., red.; GURFINKEL', V.S., red.; KOVALEVSKIY,  
V.A., red.; KLEYNENBERG, S.Ye., red.; MANTEYFEL', B.P.,  
red.; NAUMOV, N.P., red.; PARIN, V.V., red.; POLYANTSEV,  
V.A., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.;

[Bionics] Bionika. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 475 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnoy probleme,  
"Kibernetika."

L 37108-66

EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJF(c) GE/DE/EC/JT/GD

ACC NR: AT6012882

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0005/0015

AUTHOR: Gaaze-Rapoport, M. G.; Lerner, A. Ya.; Oshanin, D. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: General problems and study of the man-automaton system

SOURCE: Sistema chelovek i avtomat (Man-automaton systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 5-15

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, man machine communication, information theory, computer technology

ABSTRACT: The authors study the basic problems which differentiate the man-automaton system from the general class of cybernetic systems. Man-automaton systems are classified according to purpose, the human role and the nature of information exchange between man and machine. The distribution of functions between man and automaton is considered. A general formula is given for calculating this relationship:

$$I = I(I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n a_i I_i$$

where  $I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n$  are estimates according to the individual indexes;  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$

Card 1/2

L 37108-66

ACC NR: AT6012882

are the weighting coefficients. These coefficients characterize the relative importance of the individual estimates for selecting the optimal distribution of functions. The individual estimates should include such things as the efficiency of control, its reliability, equipment cost, and operating expenditure. The inclusion of man in the system requires a thorough knowledge of all aspects of human behavior. The functional capabilities of man under diverse conditions and environments are studied. Important factors are the amount of information that a man can handle, the properties and the capabilities of human analyzers, and their characteristics during the simultaneous use of several sensory organs. The automatic part of the man-automaton system is studied. This part has to be designed for working in unison with man and with respect to man's capabilities. This includes the study and development of optimal forms of communication between man and machine. The incorporation into the system of existing remote control and computer equipment is considered. Four problems in methodology are discussed: improving the classification of man-automaton systems; the establishment of an experimental basis and development of study methods; simulating the man-automaton system under various operating conditions; and training personnel for the man-automaton systems. In order to solve these problems extensive study must be made of man's learning, simulation of this process, and the development of learning models, programs, and other equipment. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 02Aug65

Card 2/2 06/

GABA, V.

Turbulence. p. 30

Vol. 1, no. 9, Sept. 1955

ARTICLE PART I

Bucaresti

Source: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2  
Feb. 1956

GABA, V.

Airplane micromodel with flapping wings. p. 21.

Vol. 2, no. 1, Jan. 1956

ARHIE PATRISI

Bucuresti, Rumania

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress.  
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

GABA, V;SKACEL J;SABATA, J.

Treatment of eye diseases by refrigerated patient's blood.  
Cesk. ofth. 6 no.3:155-165 1950. (CML 20:1)

1. Of the Eye Department of the State Regional Hospital in Uh.  
Hradisce (Head--J. Sabata).

GABA, V.

Papilla in relation to intelligence. Cesk.ofth. 6 no.5:302-303 1950.  
(CIML 20:7)

1. Of the Eye Department of the State Regional Hospital in Uh.  
Hradisce (Head--J. Sabata).

GABA, V.

Juvenile hereditary muscular degeneration and its therapy. Cesk.  
ofth. 6 no.6:346-350 1950. (CINL 20:7)

1. Of the Eye Department of the State Regional Hospital in Uh.  
Hradisce (Head--J. Sabata, M.D.). 2. Therapeutic injections  
of patient's own refrigerated blood.



GABA, V.

Glaucoma and resistance of the sclero-corneal membrane.  
Cesk. ofth. 7 no.4:251-256 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the Eye Department of the State Regional Hospital in  
Uh. Hradisce (Head -- J. Sabata, M.D.).

GABA, V.; SKACEL, J.; SABATA, J.

Treatment of eye diseases with refrigerated autogenous blood.  
Cesk. ofth. 7no.4:271-286 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the Eye Department of the State Regional Hospital in Uh.  
Hradisce (Head — J. Sabata, M.D.).

GABA, V.

Discussion on Kienstbier's and Balik's article "Attempt to eliminate  
the effect of the central vegetative nervous system in glaucoma".  
Cesk.ofth. 7 no.5:346-350 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the Eye Department of the State Regional Hospital in Uherske  
Hradiste (Head--Head-Physician J.Sabata,M.D.).

GABA, V.

Suggested uniform description of sequels of chemical and thermal eye injuries. Cesk. ofth. 8 no.2:132-136 Mar 1952, (CJML 22:2)

1. Of the Eye Department (Head--J. Sabata, M. D.) of State Regional Hospital in Uherske Hradiste.

GABA, Vladimir, Dr.

Remarks on the theories of etiology of glaucoma. Cesk. ofth.  
11 no.2:118-119 Apr 55.

1. Z Ocního oddělení OUNZ Hodonín - přednosta prim. MUDr.  
Vladimír Gaba.

(GLAUCOMA, etiology and pathogenesis  
theories)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.10/9 Ophthalmology Sept56

1390. GÁBA V. Oční Odd. OÚNZ Hodonín. \*Kuhntova plastika v kombinaci s atraumatickým stehem při některých perforujících poraněních oka. Kuhnt's plastic operation combined with atraumatic sutures in some perforating injuries of the eye ČSL.OPTHAL. 1956, 12/1 (53-55) illus. 3

After atraumatic suture of the corneal or scleral wound Kuhnt's plastic is performed in the conviction that this operative traumatization of the conjunctiva has a favourable effect on the healing of the wound.

Zahn - Prague

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vo.11/6 Ophthalmology June 57

937. GÁBA V, Oční Odd. OÚNZ, Hodonín. \* Pozorování vznikající makulární heredodegenerace. Observation of a beginning macular degeneration ČSL OFTHAL. 1956, 12/6 (432-435)  
Report on a case of beginning macular heredodegeneration of the juvenile form in an 8-year-old boy. At the same age identical changes occurred in 2 brothers of the patient, as reported some time ago. Within 7 yr. these changes progressed considerably. The author suggests that the central scotoma which appears prior to visible macular changes cannot be analysed without consideration of the cerebral centre representing the macula; congenital lesions produced in this centre are, therefore, prior to macular lesions.  
Zahn - Prague

GABA, Vladimir, Dr.

Considerations on the theories of causes of glaucoma. II.  
Cesk. ofth. 12 no.6:445-446 Dec 56.

(GLAUCOMA, etiology and pathogenesis,  
theories (Cz))



GABA, Vladimir

A look at glaucoma from the viewpoint of kibernetics. Cesk.ofth.  
16 no.7:432-436 N'60.

1. Očni oddeleni OUNZ-Hodonin, prednosta dr. Vladimir Gaba.  
(GLAUCOMA)

GABA, Vladimir

A suggestion for the evidence in thermal and chemical injuries of the eye for the purpose of comparison of therapeutic effects. Cesk. oftal. 18 no.3:226-230 My '62.

1. Očni oddeleni OUNZ v Hodonine, prednosta dr. V. Gaba.  
(EYE wds & inj) (BURNS ther)

GABA, V.

Considerations on the causes of glaucoma, III. Cesk. oftal. 20  
no. 4: 251-258 J1'64

1. Očni oddeleni OUNĀ v Hodonine; vedouci: MUDr. V. Gaba

GABA, Ya., inzh.

Introducing the repairing of cars by units and zones. Avt.  
transp. 42 no. 5:23-24 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GABA, Ya., inzh.

Maintenance and repair of the GAZ-53F motortruck. Avt. transp.  
43 no.2,19-20 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GABA, Ye.S., inzh.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, I.N.

Possibility of wrong operation of directional overload protection.  
Elek.sta. 29 no.8:88-90 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Electric networks) (Electric circuit breakers)

GABA, Ye.S., inzh.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.

Testing of TV2-100-2 turbogenerators which use AGP-1  
automatic field quenching apparatus. Elek.sta. 31  
no.4:87-89 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Turbogenerators)

Mira, Ye.S., inzh.; KRASNOPOL'SKIY, Ye.A., inzh.

Effect of the electric power transmission line branchings on  
the performance of high-frequency protection systems. Elek.  
sta. 35 no.12:74 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)



GABA, Ye.S., inzh.; KRASNOPOL'SKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.

Some special features of the use of KVA-62 (UBK-3) automatic excitation controllers for synchronous compensators. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:53-55 Ja-Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

710

710. Бурдуладзе Теймуз Ваац. Асимптотическое поведение функций Фурье. Избранные труды. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
711. Везуа Илья Несторович. Гиперпространства. Избранные труды. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
712. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
713. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
714. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
715. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
716. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
717. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
718. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
719. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
720. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
721. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
722. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.
723. Габеладзе Николай Асеевич. Приближенные методы в теории функций. Тбилиси: ИГиЛ АН УССР, 1953, 114 с. Заг. 1956, 16.2.

694

Disertation for degree of

Candidate Mathematical Sciences

Def. a. u.  
T. State U.

W. W. G., J. A.

"The Application of Complex and Hypercomplex Numbers to the Theory of Straight Line  
Conformities." *Ann Phys-Math Sci*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1954, pp. 1-10.  
The Quarterly Journal--Mathematical Sciences, 1954, 1, 1-10.

CI: JTI 136, 19 Apr 1954

Gabadadze, N. A.

Gabadadze, N. A. On the application of complex and hypercomplex numbers to the theory of rectilinear congruences. *Sovetsk. Akad. Nauk* (Russian), 1954; 641-645.

Following proposals of B. A. Rozenfeld (Izv. Azerbaidzansk. Gos. Univ. 1 (1952), 31-38, unavailable to the reviewer); One hundred and twenty-five years of the non-Euclidean geometry of Lobachevskii 1826-195. Gostekhizdat, Moscow-Leningrad, 1952, pp. 151-152, MR 15, 148; points of the absolute of the space  $S_3$  for which  $-(x^0)^2 + (x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 = 0$  are represented by

$$z = (x^1 + ix^2)/(x^0 - x^2)$$

(this was already proposed by F. Klein), and points of the absolute of the space  $S_3$  for which  $-(x^0)^2 + (x^1)^2 - (x^2)^2 + (x^3)^2 = 0$  are represented by  $z = (x^1 + ix^2)/(x^0 - x^2)$ , where  $i^2 = -1$  and  $e^2 = +1$ . Since every line marks out two points on the absolute a function  $z$  determines a rectilinear congruence. Expressions are given for the distribution parameter of lines of the congruence and other quantities, also for line congruences in projective  $P_3$ , where a related representation is possible with two-way matrices instead of complex or dual numbers. D. J. Struik (Cambridge, Mass.)

Kataisk Pedagogical Inst. in Tbilisi 1955

GABADADZE, T.G.; DZHINCHARADZE, N.G.; KUTATELADZE, K.S.

Water-resistant expanding portland cement. TSement 29 no.3:  
13-15 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov,  
Gruzinskaya SSR.

KHUNDADZE, L.P.; KUTATELADZE, K.S.; GABADADZE, T.G.

Expansible cement on the basis of blast furnace slag. Stroi.mat.  
10 no.4:34 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GARADZE, T.G., KUTELADZE, K.

Expanding cement based on a burnt slantized rock. Gorb. AN  
Gruz. SSR 33 no. 1-199-176 Jg. '66. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSP, Institut  
stroymaterialov, Tbilisi.

GOLUBKOV, A.Ye.; GABALAYEV, A.T.; DOLZHANSKAYA, V.A.; ARTEMOVA, R.P.

Mechanizing the cutting of ampules and their placing in racks. Med.prom.  
13 no.11:19-23 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod No.9.  
(DRUG INDUSTRY) (GLASS CONTAINERS)



S/089/60/009/006/007/011  
B102/B212

*21.2000 also 153P*  
AUTHORS:

Petukhov, V. A., Gabanets, I., Zhuravlev, A. A., Karmasin, M.,  
Kotov, V. I., Myae, E. A., Obukhov, Yu. L., Sokhor, V.,  
Tsirak, Yu., Benda, F., Dobiash, I., Marek, M., Fukatko, T.,  
Svetov, L. V.

TITLE: The model of the ring proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1960, 491-493

TEXT: The ring proton synchrotron which is a powerful focusing  
accelerator with a magnetic field constant with respect to time, has been  
suggested in 1953 by A. A. Kolomenskiy, V. A. Petukhov, and M.S.Rabinovich  
and, independently of them, in 1955 by Symon (Phys.Rev. 98, 1152 (1955)). X  
The new device seems to be able to produce very intensive accelerated-  
particle beams. A model of this ring synchrotron (with radial sectors)  
has been constructed in the Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy  
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research). The electromagnet consists of  
eight elements arranged periodically, each of which has a direct and an  
inverse sector; it also has two straight sections. The azimuthal

Card 1/3

22447

The model of the ring...

S/089/60/009/006/007/011  
B102/B212

dimension of the direct sector, which focuses the beam in radial direction, is  $22^{\circ}30'$ , and that of the inverse sector, which brings about the vertical focusing, is  $7^{\circ}30'$ . The inverse sectors cause the orbital perimeter of the ring synchrotron to be bigger than that of a standard strongly focusing accelerator. The ratio of the maximum radius of the orbit to the minimum radius of curvature is approximately equal to 3. The coils generating the field are arranged such that the magnetic field increases with the radius of the orbit according to  $H = H_0 (R/R_0)^4$ , i.e., it increases from 42 oe at  $R = 35$  cm to 340 oe at  $R = 59$  cm. The magnet exhibits the characteristic that the gap between its poles increases in proportion to the gap radius. Therefore, the vertical dimensions of the working area will also change from 2 to 4 cm. The increase of all geometrical dimensions of the sectors and the constancy of the field index  $k$  (the field index of the model is equal to 4) bring about a dynamic similarity of the orbits, and the frequency of the free oscillations will also be constant. The number of betatron oscillations per circulation may be varied from 1 to 3 in the vertical direction, and from 2.5 to 3.5 in the radial direction. The model is especially suited for

Card 2/3

The model of the ring...

S/089/60/009/006/007/011  
B102/B212

electron acceleration; the injection (of 20-40 kev electrons) may be done continuously or in a pulsed manner. The acceleration is done with an electric rotational field having a voltage of 10 to 20 v per circulation and a frequency of 450-500 cps. The first test results obtained from this unit showed that it is very sensitive with regard to the accuracy of collection and the stability of the principal magnetic characteristics. There are 2 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: K. Symon. Phys.Rev. 98, 1152 (1955); T. Ohkawa. Rev.Scient.Instrum., 29, 108 (1958).

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1960

Card 3/3

28780

S/057/61/031/010/013/015

B111/B112

24.6730

AUTHORS:

Benda, F., Gabanets, I., Dobiash, J., Zhuravlev, A. A.,  
Karmasin, M., Kotov, V. I., Marek, M., Myse, E. A., Obukhov,  
Yu. L., Petukhov, V. A., Svetov, L. V., Sokhor, V., Fukatko,  
T., and Tsirak, Yu.

TITLE:

Annular proton synchrotron with radial sectors

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 10, 1961, 1253-1261

TEXT: This article describes the model of an annular proton synchrotron with radial sectors, built and put into operation at the Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research).

Technical data:

Number of periodicity elements

2

Azimuthal dimensions of a direct sector

22030

Azimuthal dimensions of an inverse sector

7030

Azimuthal dimensions of the gap

7030

amplification factor

~ 3

Initial radius

35 cm

Card 1/5

25700

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B111/B112

Annular proton synchrotron with ...

Final radius	54 cm
Vertical dimension of the chamber for the initial radius	1 cm
Coefficient k for which $H = H_0 (r/r_0)^k r(\theta)$	4
Field strength in the initial radius	0.01 G
Field strength in the final radius	0.01 G
Injection energy	20 - 40 KeV
Critical energy (total)	1 MeV
Final energy (total)	MeV

The frequencies of free particle oscillations were found to be  $\nu_x \approx 2.5$  and  $\nu_z \approx 1.8$ , which are lower than the theoretical value. The machine can also be used for studying the behavior of the particle beam and its accumulation. A cross-sectional view of the electromagnet is shown in Fig. 1. A pressure of  $1 - 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$  mm Hg prevailed in the vacuum chamber. The injection system is designed both for pulsed and continuous operation. Acceleration is effected by an electric rotating field of 500 cps and 10 - 25 v per revolution. A special "speed up" system (rotating field of 600 v per revolution) serves for improving the electron-capture efficiency.

Card 2/5

26780

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B111/B112

Annular proton synchrotron with ...

The pulse, which is excessively increased by the "speed up" process, is reduced by a thyatron circuit. A constant value of  $k$  could be attained with a theoretically calculated arrangement of the field coils along the ideal orbit. In addition to the principal coils, a coil was placed at the yoke of each sector, by which the influence of the iron resistance was eliminated.  $k$  and the azimuthal field distribution were measured with induction coils and a ballistic galvanometer. With a few exceptions, the values of  $k$  agreed with theoretical values to within  $\pm 1\%$ . The azimuthal inhomogeneity of the field was never greater than  $\pm 1\%$ . The position of the magnetic surfaces was determined with Permalloy feelers with an error of 0.2 mm. The deviation from the theoretical values was never greater than 0.5 mm. The indication of the beam during the first revolutions (without acceleration) was carried out with screens and coordinate nets in the chamber, and later (with acceleration) with photomultipliers equipped with radially adjustable sets of targets. The measurements showed that the field is strongly affected by the induction and "speed-up" core (e.g., azimuthal inhomogeneity). It was found that under optimum conditions, the upward deviation of the beam from the center of the chamber did not exceed  $\pm 4$  mm, and that the deviation of the equilibrium

Card 3/5/

X

GABANOVA, I. Kh., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "The effect of Karmadon No 10 mineral water on the secretion of the stomach and the pancreas". Moscow, 1957.

13 pp (Inst of Normal and Path Anatomy of the Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL, No 13, 1960, 122)

PRONINA, N.N.; GABANOVA, I.Kh.; MKHITAROVA, G.B.

Extrarenal effect of antidiuretic hormone. Probl. endok. i  
gorm. 10 no.5:86-89 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. N.N. Pronina)  
Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Ordzhonikidze.



RODKIEWICZ, Bohdan; GABARA, Barbara; PACHO, Krystyna

Growth rate differentiation of mature tissue cells under the influence of gibberellin. Nauki matematyczne Lodz no.12:93-100 '62.

1. Katedra Anatomii i Cytologii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

\*

OLSZEWSKA, M.J.; GABARA, B.; OHDE, S.

Simple method of preparing root meristem cells permitting the  
cytochemical detection of certain hydrolases. Acta soc botan  
Pol 32 no.4:651-654, '63.

1. Laboratoire de Cytochimie, Universite, Lodz.

POREJKO, Stanislaw, MAKARUK, Leszek; GABARA, Wlodzimierz.

Experiments in determining the chemical structure of polycarbonsuboxide. Polimery tworzyw wielk 8 no. 7/8: 293-295  
Jl-Ag'63.

1. Zaklad Technologii Sztucznych Tworzyw Ograniczonych,  
Politechnika, Warszawa.

GABAPASHVILI, T.G.; KARTSIVADZE, A.I.

Freezing of droplets of aqueous solutions of salts. Soob. AN Gruz.  
SSR 36 no.1:61-67 0 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi. Submitted April  
16, 1964.

L 27293-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/ENP(t)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/GW  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5003271 S/0251/64/036/003/0555/0559

AUTHORS: Gabaraashvili, T. G.; Kartsivadze, A. I.

TITLE: On freezing of water drops with silver iodide <sup>21</sup><sub>13</sub> <sup>1</sup>

SOURCE: AN GrazSSR. Soobshcheniya. v. 36, no. 3, 1964, 555-559 <sup>B</sup>

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, climatology, cloud, cloud crystallization, <sup>12</sup>atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments performed to study the freezing of water drops in the presence of suspensions of silver iodide, both with and without the presence of an electrical field, are presented. The silver chloride suspensions were prepared in a distilled water base in the proportion of 1 gram/liter. Drops of diameter 500-1000  $\mu$  microns containing AgI particles were fixed to a fine filament of diameter 20-25  $\mu$  and placed in a chamber 2100 cm<sup>3</sup> in volume. Cooling within the chamber took place at a controlled rate of 1 degree/min. Very sensitive temperature measuring equipment was used in the experiments, as the beginning of phase transition to freezing is detected by a minute increase in temperature. Techniques of microphotography by reflected polarized light beams were used to record various events in the processes, and identification of different stages in the freezing process was in accordance with the methods proposed by N. V. Glik, A. A. Yelisseyev, N. M. Marchenko (Obrazovaniye monokristal'noy granuly l'da pri zamerzanii

Card 1/2

L 27293-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003271

pereokhlazhdennoy kapli vody. DAN SSSR, 135, No. 3, 1960). Fundamental differences were noted in crystalline form and orientation for granules formed with an electric field as opposed to those formed without an electric field. Photographs are presented of several granules observed during crystallization. Orig. art. has: 5 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geofiziki, Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi (Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR),

SUBMITTED: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GABARAYEV, A. (Batumi, Gruzinskaya SSR)

Proposals of efficiency promoters. Pozh.delo 8 no.7:30 J1  
'62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Georgia—Fire extinction—Technological innovations)

ACCESSION NR: APh004850

S/0181/63/005/012/3453/3462

AUTHORS: Shishkin, N. I.; Milagin, M. F.; Gabarayeva, A. D.

TITLE: Molecular network and orientation processes in amorphous polystyrene

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 12, 1963, 3453-3462

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, amorphous polystyrene, polymer, linear polymer, molecular network, elasticity, birefringence

ABSTRACT: The authors' purpose has been to study the processes of orientation and stretching in linear polymers. The study was made on atactic unfractionated polystyrene. Data were obtained on double refraction and elasticity for average molecular weights of  $9 \cdot 10^4$ ,  $2 \cdot 10^5$ , and  $7 \cdot 10^5$ . It was shown that in the temperature interval 110-180C, with specimens being stretched for periods ranging from 2 to 1800 seconds in the region of linear strain dependence, highly elastic deformation of the polymer took place, with no indications of irreversible deformation. It was shown that Brewster's law held under these conditions. The experimental data were considered in light of the kinetic theory of photoelastic properties of rubber. It was concluded that the number of stress nodes in the molecular network

Card 1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4004850

per unit volume of amorphous oriented polymer diminished markedly with rise in temperature and passage of time (during interval of stretching) and with decrease in average molecular weight of the polymer. It was further concluded that, by varying the conditions of stretching, unfractionated polymer samples and fibers may be obtained that are oriented at the expense of all the molecules or of only the large molecules in the polymer. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 tables, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad  
(Physical and Technical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Jun63

DATE ACQ: 03Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

MILAGIN, M.F.; GABARAYEVA, A.D.; SHISHKIN, N.I.

Tensile strength and birefringence of polystyrene. Fiz. tver.  
Zbina 6 no.12:3636-3639 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad.

S/0181/64/006/005/1413/1417

ACCESSION NR: AP4034921

AUTHORS: Milagin, M. F.; Shishkin, N. I.; Gabarayeva, A. D.

TITLE: The change in double refraction during annealing of oriented polystyrene

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 1413-1417

TOPIC TAGS: double refraction, polystyrene, annealing, hyperelastic deformation, disorientation

ABSTRACT: The temperature and time dependence of double refraction and hyperelastic deformation during annealing of oriented samples of polystyrene were studied. It was found that the double refraction of oriented samples depends both on the annealing temperature and on the duration of the annealing process. When samples with unattached ends are annealed (for any fixed period of annealing) the dependence of the relative degree of orientation on temperature is the same for all samples oriented under different conditions. As a result, complete disorientation of samples reaches completion at approximately the same temperature. When annealing samples with definite lengths, the dependence of orientation on temperature for any definite annealing period is different for samples oriented under different conditions. The same is true for dependence of orientation on duration of annealing

Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4034921

at some constant temperature. The temperature and duration of annealing for complete disorientation are greater the higher the molecular weight of the chain and the molecular weight of the polymer. In annealing, as well as in pulling, samples of a linear amorphous polymer may have simultaneously greater hyperelastic deformation and practically no double refraction. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad  
(Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

2/2

Card

HELVIN, M.P.; SHCHERIN, N.I.; GABARAYEVA, A.D.

Change in birefringence of oriented polystyrene following annealing.  
Fiz. tvor. tela 6 no.5:1413-1417 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskoy institut imeni Lofte AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 18246-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T Pc-L/Pr-L RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5000663

S/0181/64/006/012/3636/3639

AUTHORS: Milagin, M.F.; Gabarayeva, A.D.; Shishkin, N.I.

TITLE: Rupture strength and double refraction of polystyrene

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3636-3639

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, polymer chain, polymer rheology, rupture strength

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 4, 2681, 1962 and v. 5, 3453, 1963) on solid oriented polymers whose properties depend on such parameters as the number of chains or knots of the molecular grid and also the molecular weight of the chain. It was shown earlier (FTT v. 6, 1413, 1964 and v. 6, 1413, 1964) that the rate of relaxation of the oriented polymer during the course of its annealing and drawing is connected with these parameters. In the present article the effect of these

Card 1/4

L 18246-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000663

0

parameters on the rupture strength of a solid oriented polymer is investigated. Oriented samples of polystyrene were produced by drawing samples of amorphous polystyrene at a fixed temperature and for a fixed time, and rapidly cooling to room temperature under load. The double refraction was measured at 20C. The drawing conditions were varied in such a way that the molecular weight of the chains in the sample ranged from  $6 \times 10^5$  to  $2 \times 10^5$ . The rupture strength of the samples was measured at 20 and -195C at an approximate rate of 100%/min. The results have shown that the drawing conditions are determined by a function whose parameters are the temperature of the polymer and the time during which the drawing takes place. If the drawing conditions of the polystyrene sample are identical, the molecular weight of the chain remains the same. The variation of the rupture strength with the double refraction is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. An analysis of the results shows that the knots of the grid are defects which reduce the strength of

Card 2/4

L 18246-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000663

the solid oriented polymer. It is also found that the strength of solid samples having a degree of drawing 0--1,000% (obtained without plastic deformation) and almost zero double refraction is equal to the strength of the unoriented non-annealed polymer. Orig. art. has 3 figures, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe  
AN SSSR Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, OC

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 3/4



L 18246-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5000663

ENCLOSURE: 01

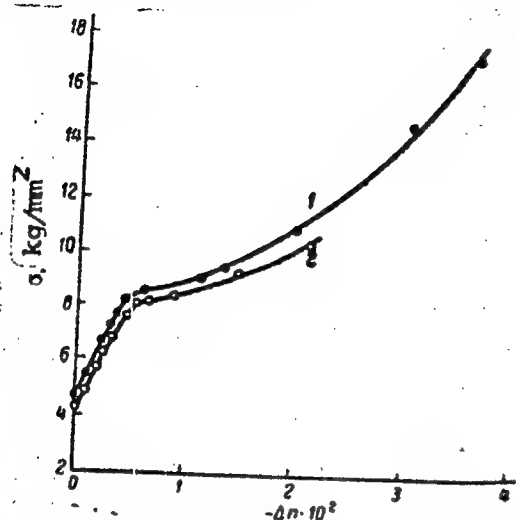



Fig. 1. Dependence of the strength on the double refraction for polystyrene.

Molecular weight (M): 1 -  $7 \times 10^5$ ;  
2 -  $2 \times 10^5$ .

Card 4/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 614.715(:541.1822-073.277.2

VONDRACEK, Vladimir; RIHA, Jiri; GABARDEN, Vladimir; ZACH, Bohuslav; Station of Hygiene of the Town Council (Hygienicka Stanice NV), Prague, Director (Reditelka) Dr V. KRASNA. 

"Instruments for Measurement of Aerosol Concentrations Used in the Control of Hygiene in Prague."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 10, Dec 66, pp 442-444

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: An instrument designed by the authors is described; it is based on particle filtration by a membrane filter. Light transparency of the filter is recorded. The accumulation of the particles on the membrane influences the amount of light passing through it. The accumulation is proportional to the amount of particles contained in the atmosphere. Evaluation of the results is made by a gravimetric analysis. The recorded curve is used for the determination of the relative amounts of aerosols in the air during the investigated period of time. The instrument has an accuracy of + 5%. 3 Figures, no references. (Manuscript received 6 Nov 65).

GABARETS, Ye.P.

Acute osteomyelitis of the spine. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.1:60-62  
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza  
(direktor kand.med.nauk V.G.Sokol).  
(OSTEOMYELITIS) (SPINE—DISEASES)

GABARYAN, L. S.

Certain functional peculiarities of visual and cutaneous  
analysors in dogs. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 79 no.4:705-  
708 1 Aug 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the  
Academy of Sciences USSR. 2. Presented 28 May 1951  
by Academician K. M. Bykov.

GABARAYEV, S.Sh., red.; SIUKAYEV, N.S., tekhnred.

[The South Ossetian Autonomous Province] Iugo-Osetinskaya  
avtonomnaya oblast'. Stalinir, Gosizdat Iugo-Osetii, 1959.  
96 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Iugo-Osetinskiy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Stalinir.  
(Ossetia)

GABARAYEV, S.Sh., red.; SIUKAYEV, N.S., tekhnred.

[National economy of the South Ossetian Autonomous Province]  
Narodnoe khoziaistvo Iugo-Osetinskoi avtonomnoi oblasti.  
Stalinir, Gosizdat Iugo-Osetii, 1959. 35 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Iugo-Osetinskiy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut, Stalinir.  
(Ossetia--Economic conditions)

GABARAYEV, S.Sh., red.; SIUKAYEV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[South Ossetian Autpnomous Province] Iugo-Osetinskaja avtonom-  
naja oblast'. TSkhinvali, Gosizdat Iugo-Osetii, 1962. 82 p.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Iugo-Osetinskiy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Stalinir.  
(Ossetia, South)

CHILINGAROVA, S.V., kand.biolog.nauk; GABASHVILI, A.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
SOKHADZE, N.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Sanitary evaluation of the soils of school and kindergarten grounds.  
Gig.i san. 25 no.1:104-106 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.  
(SOIL microbiol.)



GABASHVILI, E.G.; GABUNIYA, L.K.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Dinotherium remains from Udabno (eastern Georgia). Soob. AN  
Gruz. SSR 21 no. 2: 151-154 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. AN Gruz. SSR, Sektor paleobiologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno  
akademikom L. Sh. Davitashvili.  
(Udabno region--Proboscidea, Fossil)

GABASHVILI, G. N.

GABASHVILI, G. N.: "A simplification of the solution of spatial problems using the method of transformation of planes of projection." Min Higher Education USSR. Order of labor Red Banner Georgian Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Tbilisi, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No, 15, Moscow, 1956

GABASHVILI, G. N.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Present state of viniculture in the Tbilisi foothill zone and approaches for developing it." Tbilisi, 1961. 23 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Georgian SSR, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 197)

GABASHVILI, N.V.

Automatic control of frequency and exchange power of combined power systems. Soob.AN Grus.SSR 8 no.7:441-446 '47. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Energeticheskiy sektor, Tbilisi.  
Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom Akademii A.I.Didebulidze.  
(Power engineering) (Automatic control)

GABASHVILI, M. V.

Gabashvili, M. V. "The frequency adjustment of electric power-house machinery by the principle of instantaneous deflection of power Ap," Trudy Energet. in-ta (Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR), Vol. IV, 1948, p. 131-50 (In Georgian, resume in Russian)

SO: U-4974, 29 October 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal Inykh Statey, No. 16, 1949)

GABASHVILI, N. V.

24073 GABASHVILI, N. V. Lampovyy vattner s usilennoy vykhodnoy moshchnostyyu dlya nedosredstvennogo regulirovaniya mashin, teleregulirovaniya i teleizmereniya. Soobshch. Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSR, 1949, No. 3, S. 167-72.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

GABASHVILI, N. V.

Engineers; Didebulidze, Aleksandr Iosifovich,  
1882-1951

A.I. Didebulidze; on the occasion of the anniversary  
of his death. Elektrichestvo No. 4, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

GABASHVILI, N.V.

Gabashvili, N.V., "Automatic Regulation of Frequency and of Varying  
Horsepower in Unified Power Systems, by Control Stations with Astatic  
Characterisitics," Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1953, Volume XIV  
No 2, Pages 129-136, 7 figures; bibliography, 2 items.



GABASHVILI, N.V. (Tbilisi)

Astatic master stations in the automatic frequency and interchange  
power control of power pool systems. Avtom. i telem. 14 no.2 Mr-Ap  
'53. (MLRA 10:3)

(Automatic control) (Electric power distribution)

*GABASHVILI N.V.*

KHACHATRYAN, A.S.; ABADZHEV, Yu.G.; ZOLOTAREV, T.L.; KONDAKHCHAN, V.S.;  
ATABEKOV, G.I.; GABASHVILI, N.V.; SISOYAN, G.A.; MAKHARADZE, G.K.;  
VORONIN, A.V.; GORTINSKIY, S.M.; KARSAULIDZE, A.N.

Professor A.IA Ter-Khachaturov. A.S.Khachatrian and others.

Elektrichestvo no.8:90 Ag '54.

(MLRA 7:8)

(Ter-Khachaturov, Artemii Iakovlevich, 1884- )

SOV/112-57-6-12217

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 6, p 76 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gabashvili, N. V.

TITLE: Electro-Hydraulic Governor for Automatic Control of Frequency and Interchange Powers in Interconnected Power Systems (Elektrogidravlicheskiy pervichnyy regulyator dlya avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya chastoty i obmennykh moshchnostey ob'yedinennykh energosistem)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 2 (43), pp 25-40

ABSTRACT: In view of the essential inadequacy of governors (a considerable -- 4-6% -- statism\*, comparatively large delays in activation, presence of an isodromic mechanism and secondary regulation), it is expedient to base regulation on the instantaneous frequency deviation ( $\Delta f$ ) or on the rate of change of frequency ( $df/dt$ ). An electro-hydraulic governor is suggested for this purpose that differs from a conventional governor by the absence of mechanical feedback and isodromic device. A phase-response circuit comprising magnetic amplifiers with five control windings connected in a differential circuit is a fundamental element of the governor; comparison of

\* proportional band (in percent of the scale range).

Card 1/3

SOV/112-57-6-12217

Electro-Hydraulic Governor for Automatic Control of Frequency and . . . .

incoming signals is performed on the resistors connected to the diagonal of the circuit. Another version of the electro-hydraulic governor with an instantaneous frequency-deviation pickup is suggested. The frequency is controlled on the basis of an astatic characteristic. Interchange-power regulation is performed on the basis of a static relationship between the frequency and the interchange power. If the load changes in a given power system, its master station regulation is performed on the basis of an astatic characteristic; if the load changes in an adjacent system, the station regulation is performed according to a static characteristic. The dispatcher of the power system has an instantaneous frequency-deviation pickup and an interchange-power deviation summator. Signals from the above instruments are fed to a special potentiometer which reflects the share of the station in taking load fluctuations within the power system and also in regulating the exchange powers. The signal from the share potentiometer is transmitted to a load-distribution potentiometer installed at the master station. The output voltage of the latter is fed to a device that controls the shift of the electro-hydraulic-governor characteristic.

Card 2/3

SOV/112-57-6-12217

Electro-Hydraulic Governor for Automatic Control of Frequency and . . . .

With one master station in the power system, there is no need for the dispatcher's pickup. The control winding of the magnetic amplifier of the electro-hydraulic governor, which was associated with the electric-power meter, is now connected to the load-distribution potentiometer; this establishes a static relationship between the angular velocity of the generators and the interchange power. According to the author, the use of an electro-hydraulic governor tends to increase the quality and response of regulation, providing a simultaneously simple and economical solution of the problem from the telemechanical standpoint.

V.V.I.

Card 3/3

8 (0)

AUTHORS: Gabashvili, N. V., Ter-Khachaturov, A. Ya., SOV/105-59-6-26/28  
Kotiya, A. K., Svenchanskiy, A. D., Netushil, A. V.,  
Filippov, K. M., Petnev, L. N. and Others

TITLE: Professor G. A. Sisoyan (Professor G. A. Sisoyan)  
On His 60-th Birthday (K 60-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 6 p 94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Grigoriy Artem'yevich Sisoyan began his scientific career at the Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Institute of Electrical Engineering). From 1932 he works as a scientist and as a teacher at the Chair of General and Theoretical Electrical Engineering at the Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova (Georgian Polytechnic Institute imeni Kirov). At the same time he works as an engineer at the Gruzenergo. From 1937 he devoted himself to electrothermal processes and theoretical electrical engineering. He solved a number of problems connected with the processes occurring in the electrical part of large ferro-alloy and carbide furnaces. In 1946 he was promoted Doctor of Technical Sciences. His Dissertation dealt with the electrical phenomena in the bath

Card 1/2

Professor G. A. Sisoyan. On His 60-th Birthday

SOV/105-59-6-26/28

of an ore-annealing furnace. In 1954 he published a monograph on the burning of large arcs. At present he is engaged in studying the electromagnetic field distribution in ore annealing units, the theory of large-scale arcs and the control of arcs in furnaces. He also published a number of articles on problems of electrothermal processes in the periodicals "Stal" and "Elektrichestvo". He has been awarded the "Medal of Distinction". There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

8 (0)

AUTHORS:

Ananiashvili, G. D., Gabashvili, N. V., SOV/105-59-11-31/32  
Gortinskiy, S. M., Kurdianiy, I. S., Dimikonyants, L. G.,  
Syromyatnikov, I. A., Ter-Khachaturov, A. Ya., Chkheidze,  
D. N., Ebin, L. Ye.

TITLE:

Ye. M. Rukhvadze (Deceased)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 11, p 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Yegor Mikhailovich Rukhvadze died on August 9, 1959, 45 years old. After having completed his studies at the elektrotekhnicheskii fakul'tet Gruzinskogo industrial'nogo instituta (Department of Electrical Engineering of the Georgian Industrial Institute) Ye. M. Rukhvadze worked in Sevastopol' and Tbilisi in the central laboratories of the Gruzenergo. In 1948 he assisted in the organization of the Tbilisskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Tbilisi Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture) which was later reorganized into the Gruzinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Georgian Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture).

Card 1/2



GEGESHIDZE, G.; GABASHVILI, N., prof., red.; KHUTSISHVILI, V., tekhred.

[Development of the manufacture of instruments and creation of  
new means of automation in the Georgian S.S.R.] Voprosy  
razvitiia priborostroeniia i sozdaniia novykh sredstv avtomati-  
zatsii v Gruzinskoi SSR. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo,"  
1960. 216 p. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Automatic control) (Georgia--Instrument industry)

L 27895-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2

ACC NR: AR5018106

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/007/A029/A029

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 7A204

AUTHOR: Arutyunov, Yu. V.; Gabashvili, N. V.; Kamkamidze, K. N.

TITLE: Measuring and amplifying units of an electrohydraulic regulator containing magnetic amplifiers and semiconductors.

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, no. 4(97), 1964, 113-121

TOPIC TAGS: electrohydraulic regulator, power regulator, frequency regulator

TRANSLATION: Measuring and amplifying units are described of an electrohydraulic frequency and power regulator used in power systems. A regulator block diagram, a magnetic-amplifier measuring circuit, and a transistorized measuring and amplifying circuit are explained. The above units comprise: a primary-parameter input and summation unit, a phase-sensitive circuit, an amplifier, and external feedback, and a damper. A resonant circuit is used as a frequency sensor. Power is measured by an MDM-4 sensor. The total a-c control signal is converted into a d-c signal and applied to the amplifier and then to the actuating unit. The magnetic

Card 1/2

UDC:62-52:621.375

L 27895-66

ACC NR: AR5018106

-amplifier time constant is 0.0008 sec. The input and phase-sensitive parts of the transistorized unit are similar to the magnetic-amplifier unit. A P4-A transistor is used in the amplifier circuit. Bib 3, figs 6.

SUB CODE: 10, 09

Card 2/2

ABELISHVILI, L.G.; GABASHVILI, N.V.; KAKABADZE, D.R.; KARUMIDZE, I.G.;  
KOTIYA, A.K.; KURDIANI, I.S.; LOGUA, Sh.S.; MACHAVARIANI, I.V.;  
MESKHI, N.S.; MIKABERIDZE, A.S.; SEKHNIASHVILI, G.M.; TOIDZE, M.Z.;  
TOPCHISHVILI, I.A.; KHEVSURIANI, M.A.

In memory of Stepan Petrovich Kirkesali, 1890-1937. Elektrichestvo  
no.5:90-91 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GABASHVILI, N.V.; MONTSELIJZE, N.R.

Problem in the automatic control of a nonlinear dynamic  
Object, Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.1:145-149 Ji '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Gruzinskij politekhnicheskij Institut Imeni Lenina.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN GruzSSR (for Gabashvili).

0929 1664

ACC NR: AP7008868

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/008/0095/0095

AUTHOR: Abelishvili, L. G.; Al'tgauzen, A. P.; Baycher, M. Yu.; Gabashvili, N. V.; Dididze, M. S.; Yefroymovich, Yu. Ye.; Kotiya, A. K.; Kupradze, G. D.; Kurdiani, I. S.; Netushil, A. V.; Nikol'skiy, L. Ye.; Razmadze, Sh. M.; Svenchanskiy, A. D.; Smelyanskiy, M. Ya.; Tkeshelashvili, G. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Grigoriy Artemyevich Sisoyan (on his 70th birthday)

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 8, 1966, 95

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric furnace, academic personnel

SUB CODE: 09

ABSTRACT: G. A. Sisoyan graduated from the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1931. In 1932 he went to work at the Georgian Polytechnical Institute in the theoretical and general electrical engineering department. Sisoyan has worked and published many works in the area of electric furnaces. He has also worked in the area of investigation of electric spark action. He has published over 50 scientific works. He has also been active in university level teaching. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. JPRS: 38,330

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